

§ 240.7

31 CFR Ch. II (7–1–03 Edition)

upon first examination, then, upon demand by the Treasury in accordance with the procedures specified in § 240.7 of this part, the presenting bank or other indorser shall refund the amount of the check payment.

(b) Interest on any unpaid item shall commence to accrue on the sixty-first day after the reclamation date. Interest shall be calculated at the rate set from time to time for purposes of 31 U.S.C. 323. Interest shall continue to accrue until the amount demanded is paid or the reclamation is abandoned by Treasury.

(c) In addition to its right to recover interest, Treasury shall have the right to recover such other applicable charges (*e.g.*, administrative collection costs, late payment penalties) as may be authorized or required by law.

(d) If the Treasury determines that a check has been paid over a forged or unauthorized indorsement, the Commissioner may reclaim the amount of the check from the presenting bank or any other indorser that breached its guarantee of indorsement prior to:

(1) The end of the one-year period beginning on the date of payment; or

(2) The expiration of the 180-day period beginning on the close of the period described in paragraph (d)(1) of this section if a timely claim under 31 U.S.C. 3702 is presented to the agency which authorized the issuance of the check.

§ 240.7 Demand and protest.

(a) For all reclamations an initial demand for refund of the amount of a check payment will be made by sending a "Request for Refund (Reclamation)," to the presenting bank or any other indorser. This Request shall advise the presenting bank of the amount demanded and the reason for the demand. Treasury will make follow-up demands by including each unpaid item on at least three monthly interest billing statements sent to the presenting bank. Monthly interest billing statements will identify any unpaid reclamation demands and will also show the amount of any accrued interest for each outstanding reclamation. Any discrepancies should be brought to Treasury's attention immediately at the address listed in paragraph (b) of this sec-

tion. Monthly interest billing statements will contain or be accompanied by notice to the bank:

(1) That Treasury intends to collect the debt through administrative offset in accordance with § 240.8 if the reclamation is not paid within 120 days of the reclamation date, and if administrative offset is unsuccessful, that Treasury intends to collect the debt through Treasury Check Offset in accordance with § 240.9;

(2) That the bank has an opportunity to inspect and copy Treasury's records with respect to the reclamation;

(3) That the bank may, by filing a protest, request Treasury to review its decision that the bank is liable for the reclamation; and

(4) That the bank has an opportunity to enter into a written agreement with Treasury for the repayment of the amount of the reclamation. A request for a payment agreement must be accompanied by proof that satisfies the Treasury that the requesting bank is unable to repay the entire amount owed at the time that it is due.

(b) Requests for an appointment to inspect and copy Treasury's records with respect to a reclamation and requests to enter into repayment agreements should be sent in writing to: Department of the Treasury, Financial Management Service, Financial Processing Division, Reclamation Branch, Room 700-D, P.O. Box 1849, Hyattsville, MD 20788.

(c)(1) If a presenting bank wishes to contest its liability for the principal amount demanded, it shall send a protest, *i.e.*, a written statement and copies of all documentary evidence (*e.g.*, affidavits, account agreements, signature cards) and other written information raising a question of law or fact which, if resolved in the presenting bank's favor, would show that the presenting bank is not liable, to: Department of the Treasury, Financial Management Service, Financial Processing Division, Reclamation Branch, Room 700-D, P.O. Box 1849, Hyattsville, MD 20788. The Director, Financial Processing Division, who has supervisory authority over the Reclamation Branch, or his/her authorized subordinate, shall consider and decide any protest properly submitted under this

Fiscal Service, Treasury

§ 240.9

paragraph. Neither the Director, Financial Processing Division, nor any of his/her subordinates, shall have any involvement in the process of making findings or demands under § 240.6(a). In order to be considered, and to be timely, a protest must be received not later than 90 days after the reclamation date. Treasury will refrain from collection in accordance with § 240.8 or § 240.9 while a timely protest is being considered. Unresolved protested items will be appropriately annotated on the monthly summary of debt statement.

(2) If Treasury accepts the protest, the presenting bank shall be notified in writing that efforts to collect the item and any accrued interest have been abandoned.

(3) If the evidence sent by the presenting bank does not satisfy Treasury that refund of the amount demanded is not required under § 240.6(a), Treasury will notify the presenting bank in writing of its decision that the bank is liable for the amount demanded and the reasons for its decision. If the presenting bank fails to send the amount demanded within 30 days of the date of Treasury's decision, Treasury shall proceed to collect the amount owed in accordance with § 240.8, provided that no offset shall be taken sooner than 120 days after the reclamation date.

(4) If an item, and/or accrued interest relating to that item remains unpaid for 90 days after the reclamation date and if there is no unresolved protest associated with the item, the monthly interest billing statement will be annotated with a notice that the presenting bank has until the next billing date to make payment on the item or be subject to offset thereon.

[54 FR 35642, Aug. 29, 1989, as amended at 67 FR 36518, May 24, 2002]

§ 240.8 Offset.

(a) If an item, and/or accrued interest relating to that item, remains unpaid for 120 days after the reclamation date and the presenting bank has been sent at least one monthly interest billing statement informing it that Treasury intends to collect that item by offset, Treasury may refer the matter to any Federal agency and request that agency to offset the indebtedness and other applicable charges against amounts

otherwise owed by the Federal agency to the presenting bank. Monthly interest billing statements will be annotated to identify those specific items that are to be referred to an agency for offset.

(b) If a bank wishes to make payment on an item referred to an agency for offset, it should contact Treasury at the address listed in § 240.7(b) to reduce the possibility of a double collection. If an agency to which an indebtedness is referred in accordance with this paragraph is unable to effect offset in whole or in part, Treasury may then refer the debt to any other agency and request offset in accordance with this paragraph. Treasury designates each agency acting under this paragraph as its designee for the sole purpose of effecting offset. No such designee shall be liable to any party for any loss resulting from its action under this paragraph.

(c) If Treasury is unable to collect an amount owed by use of the offset described in paragraph (a) of this section, Treasury shall take such action against the presenting bank as may be necessary to protect the interests of the United States, including Treasury Check Offset in accordance with § 240.9 or referral to the Department of Justice.

(d) If Treasury effects offset under this section and it is later determined that the presenting bank paid the amount of the reclamation and accrued interest thereon, or that a presenting bank which had timely filed a protest was not liable for the amount of the reclamation, Treasury shall promptly refund to the presenting bank the amount of its payment.

[54 FR 35642, Aug. 29, 1989, as amended at 67 FR 36518, May 24, 2002]

§ 240.9 Treasury Check Offset.

(a) If Treasury is unable to effect collection pursuant to § 240.7 or § 240.8 of this part, it will collect the principal amount of the reclamation, accrued interest, penalty, and administrative costs through Treasury Check Offset. Treasury Check Offset occurs when, at the direction of Treasury, a Federal Reserve Bank withholds, that is, offsets, credit from a presenting bank (e.g., a financial institution presenting